UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

TECSEC, INCORPORATED, . Civil Action No. 1:10cv115

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Plaintiff,

vs. . Alexandria, Virginia

February 4, 2011

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS . 10:45 a.m.

MACHINES CORPORATION, et al., .

Defendants.

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TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEONIE M. BRINKEMA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

FOR TECSEC, INCORPORATED: THOMAS J. CAWLEY, ESQ.

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and

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(APPEARANCES CONT'D. ON PAGE 2)

(Pages 1 - 12)

(COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES)

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1	APPEARANCES: (Cont'd.)	
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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE CLERK: Civil Action 10-115, TecSec, Incorporated v. 3 International Business Machines, et al. Will counsel please note 4 their appearances for the record. 5 THE COURT: Good morning. MR. CAWLEY: Good morning, Your Honor. Tom Cawley for 6 TecSec, Incorporated. With me is Michael Oakes and also Andrew 7 DiNovo from the DiNovo Price firm, and Mr. DiNovo will be arguing 8 for TecSec today. 9 10 THE COURT: All right, thank you. 11 MR. REILLY: Good morning, Your Honor. Craig Reilly for 12 IBM together with my cocounsel, Jon Hohenthaner, who will argue on 13 behalf of IBM. 14 THE COURT: All right. Now, before we get started, I'm 15 glad you're all here today, because we're now in the midst of the other motions. I believe it's TecSec that has been submitting 16 17 courtesy copies to chambers, which we very much appreciate, but 18 they need to be in binders. Just having them loose papers, it's 19 almost impossible to work with them. 20 So what I would like you to do to save some trees, go to 21 my chambers when we're done. We'll give you back the boxes. If 22 you can get them bound for us, you know, just in the big binders, 23 the way the defendant did, and then get them back to us as quickly 24 as you can, frankly, because we are working with them, that will 25 help tremendously.

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MR. DiNOVO: Of course, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Now, the second thing I want to
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   talk to you-all about, because again, assuming that I don't grant
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   summary judgment on all issues -- and that's a big assumption, but
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   we'll see -- I want to just double-check, because I have some
   calendaring issues that are becoming somewhat tight, and I notice
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   from, from my calendar that I have an indication of seven days for
    this trial. Is that still in your view accurate from the
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   plaintiff's standpoint?
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              MR. DiNOVO: Yes, Your Honor. It's our understanding
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    that there was a liability phase.
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              THE COURT: Right. We were going to split damages off
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   from liability.
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              And is that also the defendant's view, about seven days?
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              MR. HOHENTHANER: That was our view of what's currently
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    in the case, Your Honor. I think Mr. Desmarais had raised earlier
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    that if all the patents and all issues are still in the case,
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    that's going to be very, very tight to finish in that period of
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    time.
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              THE COURT: All right. But that's a ballpark figure.
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              MR. HOHENTHANER: I think so, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right, that's fine. We're in good shape
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   on that then.
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              Now, the other thing is I want to think creatively about
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   this case, and I have to tell you that both the law clerk,
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Ms. Bateman, who's working on this case, and I are fairly smart

people, okay, but we're not techies, and we're working awful hard

on it. I think, frankly, I'm getting a good deal of the

technology, but it's taking a long time, but we're trying this

case before a jury, and I have often thought about how interesting

it might be in a high-tech case to actually try to develop a jury

pool that has some subject matter expertise, and I want you to

think about that.

For both sides, I think it would make this case -- it would make the outcome in this case, in my view, more honest to have jurors, and in this area of Northern Virginia, we could easily get a pool of people who have IT experience so that, you know, things like source code aren't going to be like black magic to them. That would get over, I think, some of the initial problems of just vocabulary and understanding concepts.

Now, I'm not going to do this unless both sides are in complete agreement, and the way I would do it is as follows: It's not going to be, you know, scientifically precise, but we do on the initial juror questionnaire which the Clerk's Office sends out to get the pool ask people to indicate how they're employed, and you will see them say teacher, programmer, whatever.

I would -- what I would do is, No. 1, find out whether we can do a computer sort, because I'm not sure yet whether it's all electronic, and so that we could just have the computer look for certain buzzwords which I might even allow you to assist me,

MR. CAWLEY: No, but they -- as I recall, they sent up

the questions to you, and then you reviewed them, and I think you might have even talked to us before you brought the jury back so we could discuss it with you first.

THE COURT: The way, the way that works -- and it does slow things down, so it's not a favored practice in the Rocket Docket, but I'm sort of interested in seeing how it would play out in this case -- is after a witness has testified -- that's how I've done it in the past; I've only done it once before -- so the witness finishes his or her testimony, and then the jurors are -- then we basically have a brief recess, and the jurors can actually write out questions. They present them to me. I run them by counsel.

Sometimes, you know, you can't ask the question because it involves hearsay or it involves something improper, but you can perhaps figure out from the question what is troubling the jurors, and then I would usually just ask that question of the witness, and that's a very interesting technique. There are courts, I think in D.C., they do it more often than we do here.

I obviously explain to the jury that we won't necessarily ask all their questions, but, you know, if nothing else, frankly, if I were a trial lawyer, I would love it, because it shows you how the jury is thinking about the case and what they're getting and what they're not getting.

So I want you to just think about that. I have an open mind, but any of these sort of unusual approaches to using the

pretrial is getting tight, so the window of opportunity for a hard-core effort to settle is, is closing, and I can't reschedule this case in the spring. I have two other major cases coming down

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play, that's often how I used to do it when I would try to get parties to think about settling, and the defendant needs to think seriously about what it's interested in.

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Again, a case like this, where there's a portfolio of patents, I was sort of intrigued by whether or not the defendant ever -- which is so big -- had ever thought about, you know, buying out the plaintiff, whether that was ever even an offer, I don't know. I don't know whether buying their entire portfolio or just a portion of the portfolio or taking a license to it, I mean, there are lots of interesting options out there, and it may make those options easier to achieve in this unsettled pretrial stage than after the Court has ruled.

I mean, it certainly is true you could get a jury trial and one side wins big or loses big and then there's still time to settle, but it's harder. Right now, neither side has taken a significant hit, and so in that respect, it in my view makes things more flexible.

So you need to think about this seriously, and if so, you need to call Judge Buchanan's chambers quite soon, because I think any settlement effort in this case would not be done in one session or an hour or two. I mean, from my experience, doing cases like this when I was a magistrate judge, they'll take some time, but it's time worthwhile if both sides are serious about it, and I, frankly, think you should be.

MR. CAWLEY: Yeah, we're amenable, Your Honor, and depending on if it was Judge Buchanan, it might even be possible to speed the process up, because there wouldn't have to be the formal submittals of pretrial -- I mean, of settlement statements.

I don't know. We're amenable if IBM is.

THE COURT: Well, what you might want to do is think about that ballpark. If the ballpark has shifted -- because I think the ballpark has to shift before the defendant is going to come in and approach it seriously, all right? I'm just telling you that. But anyway, all right.

The last thing then is the actual motion that's before the Court, which is the defendant's motion for the Court to reconsider its decision to grant summary judgment on two of the claims. I think the plaintiff is right that you-all got a completely fair chance to thoroughly brief this issue on those two patents, but I am sensitive to the fact that -- to the argument you've made that in the Fourth Circuit, the approach to sua sponte granting of summary judgment may be a bit different from the Federal Circuit, and out of an abundance of caution, although I frankly think my opinion was rock solid especially on Fletcher, if that's a strong hint to you-all, I'm going to let you kill a few more trees and grant you the relief you've requested. However, it ought not to take much briefing.

I don't expect to see a 30-page brief. In fact, I'm limiting you to about ten pages, all right? Because you've already -- you argued vigorously. We had an oral presentation. We had your, you know, the slide show on paper. I mean, you really put out, I would have thought because you wanted summary judgment on that, as the plaintiff argued, I would have thought